THE

Caledonian Mercury.

No. 9628. EDINBURGH, WEDNESDAY, MAY 21, 1783.

This Day is published,

By J. DICKSON and C. ELLIOT,

Bishop and Wilson, Glasgow; G. Elliot, Kelso; Thomson, Jedburgh; and Ekron, Hawick;—(Price 1s. 6d.)

OBSERVATIONS on the NATURE of OATHS,

AND THE DANGER OF MULTIPLYING THEM:

In which ELECTION OATHS are particularly considered, and occasional Remarks are introduced on the proposed Alterations in the Laws respecting the Qualifications of Freeholders in Scotland.

BY THE REV. ROBERT DOUGLAS,

Minister of Galashiels.

TREATISE ON PATRONAGE.

Just Published,

A TREATISE, shewing the progress and present state of the Law of Patronage, with an Introduction stating some of the bad consequences of the act restoring Patronage; and an Appendix, containing the remonstrance of the General Assembly in 1712, when the act was passed, and their Resolution in 1736, upon the report of their Commissioners who were sent to London to endeavour the repeal of Queen Anne's act, and the re-establishment of our Revolution Laws.

This Treatise was drawn up by desire of the Committee appointed at Edinburgh to procure the abolition of the Patronage Law; and is to be sold by W. Creech, J. and E. Balfour, J. Dickson, C. Elliot, W. Gray, P. Anderson, and the other Booksellers in town and country.

A MARE FOR SALE.

AT Mr SMITH's Stables under the New Bridge, a Handsome BAY MARE, five years old, warranted sound, and free of any blemish.—For particulars, enquire at Mr Smith, at the Stables.

Not to be repeated.

THOS. POTTS, GROCER,

RETURNS his best thanks to the Public in general, and his friends in particular, for their past favours; and begs leave to acquaint them, that he has removed from Brown's Square, to his New Shop at Bristo Port, Edinburgh, wherein he hopes for the continuance of their favours, which he shall always make his utmost study to merit, by being constantly supplied with goods of the best quality, and upon as reasonable terms as the markets will admit of.

N. B. He has just got to hand, a parcel of very fine Cumberland HAMS, and FLITCH BACON.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

TO be SOLD by auction upon Thursday the 22d day of May current, the whole FURNITURE in the house, No. 14. on the west side of St Andrew's Square, which is almost as good as new, having been bought in within these two years, and kept in good order.

The roup to begin at eleven o'clock forenoon, and to continue till all is sold off.

TAXES OF BERWICK-SHIRE.

WILLIAM KER, Esq; of Broadmeadows, the late Collector for this county, having resigned that office, the Commissioners of Supply have appointed David Renton, writer in Eymouth, in his place; and as the arrears given up to him by Mr Ker are considerable, and the Receiver General pressing for payment, these are requesting all the Gentlemen and others in arrear, to pay to the said David Renton, either at Eymouth, Dunse, or Greenlaw, as may best suit them, their respective arrears of Land, House, and Window Tax owing by them, betwixt and the 5th day of June next.

D. Renton will attend at Dunse the first Wednesday, and at Greenlaw the first Thursday of every month, for receiving these taxes.

SPILSBURY's ANTISCORBUTIC DROPS.

The following EXTRAORDINARY CASE merits the attention of the Afflicted with the SCURVY, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, and other Complaints arising from impurities of the blood, &c. &c.

April 18. 1783.

MR JOHN BENNET, Master of the Three Compasses in Kensington, near London, has experienced a remarkable cure, by Mr Spilsbury's Drops, of Soho Square, London, in a case of the Piles (of fourteen years standing) which turned to a fistula, he was cut by a gentleman of the Faculty in Westminster; but in three weeks after, he was as bad as before the dreadful operation. His cure was completed by taking twenty-seven 4 s. bottles. Mr Hatchet, at Mr Green's Brewhouse, near the Westminster Infirmary, will attest the same, as knowing the particulars, and how soon he found relief by the medicine.

☞ This excellent medicine is vended in bottles of 4 s. and 7 s. but is intended to be raised in August 1783, to 5 s. and 7 s. 6 d. per bottle. The propietor's valuable Treatise on the Scurvy, Gout, Diet, &c. Second Edition, price 2 s. illustrated with near eighty cures, may be had at Mr C. Elliot's, Parliament Square, Edinburgh; J. Duncan, Glasgow; Mr Thomson, Aberdeen; E. Wilson, Dumfries.

THAT upon Thursday the 12th of June next, between the hours of eleven and twelve forenoon, there is to be SOLD by public roup, within the house of George Riddoch, vintner in Portsoy,

The following HERITABLE SUBJECTS,

Belonging to James Robertson and Company, merchants in Portsoy,

VIZ.

That Tenement of Land and Closses, Yards, Cellars, and pertinents, lying within the burgh of Portsoy, and shire of Banff, upon the south side of the shore, possessed by Mr James Robertson, with the Tenement immediately above the same, presently possessed by his tenants; as also, the Tenement and Parcel of Ground in Portsoy, which belonged to Janet Hay, with the two Barns thereon.—That Tenement, Houses, and pertinents, which belonged to the deceased William Mortimer, presently possessed by Mr Alexander Robertson, with the adjoining Tenement, possessed by James Sangster; as also, that Tenement of Land and Houses built thereon, possessed by the Malting Company of Portsoy.—The Tenement, Houses, and Yards, possessed by Barbara and Mary Robertsons, and their tenants; and whole other Tenements, Houses, Granaries, Lofts, and other Heritages which pertained to the said Company, in and about the town of Portsoy. As also, that Tenement, Houses, and Yards in Keith, which belonged to the deceased James Millin of Kinstair.

Item, The principal Sum of Sixteen Thousand Merks Scots, being part of the price of the lands of Kinstair and Tilliefour; which sum was left in the hands of the purchaser, to answer a jointure of 800 merks, payable to a Lady now about 70 years of age, and secured upon the estate, payable at her death. As also, Two Seventh Parts of the Tobacco Company of Portsoy, Mills and Houses of the same; and all and haill the Superiority of the Lands and Barony of Cairngale, lying within the parish of Longside and county of Aberdeen, which is a freehold, and will entitle the purchaser to an independent vote in the said county for a member of Parliament; beside a Feu-duty of 8 l. Scots payable to the superior.——And further, The Tack of the Mills, and certain parts of the Lands of Glassaugh, on which are built excellent Houses, with every conveniency for the accommodation of a family; of which tack there are two nineteen years to run, and may be entered to at Martinmas first.

The subjects in and about the town of Portsoy are all in good repair, and are exceedingly well calculated for trade, most of them having been built for that purpose; and Portsoy is a very thriving town, and most commodiously situated for trade.

The articles of sale may be seen, and further particulars known, by applying to Mr George Robinson merchant in Banff.

Papers, relative to the Antiquarian Society of Scotland, continued from our last.

To the Right Honourable the LORD ADVOCATE *of Scotland.*

MEMORIAL *for the* SOCIETY *of* SCOTTISH ANTIQUARIES.

THE Society of the Antiquaries of Scotland was instituted in the year 1780. The Noblemen and Gentlemen who originally formed this association, as well as every person who loved his country, had long observed, with regret, that though Scotland gives birth to many learned and ingenious men, their pursuits in various departments of literature were circumscribed and retarded, by not possessing some advantages enjoyed by other polished nations. In these nations, the culture of every branch of science has been greatly promoted by academies or literary societies, who have flourished under the auspices and patronage of their respective sovereigns: But, till the institution of the Antiquarian Society, Scotland had no public bodies associated for the encouragement either of arts or of sciences. The researches of the Antiquary and Historian were not assisted by any public repository; and the Naturalist had no Museum to which he could resort for instruction or amusement.

To supply these two great national defects, the Antiquarian Society of Scotland was established. The laudable intention of this association was no sooner known to the public, than many Noblemen, gentlemen of fortune, and men distinguished for their learning and abilities, requested to be admitted members. Ingenious dissertations, and valuable donations of reliques of antiquity, and of natural productions, have been presented to the Society by men of the first distinction for rank and learning. Liberal contributions in money have also been received by the Society to enable them to promote the purposes of their institution. Such, indeed, has been the ardour of all ranks in this country to encourage an institution from which so many national advantages were to be derived, that, two years after its formation, the Society was in possession of considerable property.

This valuable property was received from a generous Public; and to that Public the members of the Society consider themselves as responsible for the perpetual preservation of the numerous donations with which they have been entrusted. With this view they were induced to apply to his Majesty for a Royal charter, to erect the Society into a body politic and corporate.

The views and intentions of the Society have been so universally applauded, ever since its commencement, that no idea of opposition could possibly be entertained from any individual, and far less from any public body. The Society, however, find they have been mistaken. Some months ago they discovered, with astonishment, that the Rev. Dr Robertson, Principal of the University of Edinburgh, and an honorary member of the Society of the Antiquaries of Scotland, with some of the Professors, had privately, and without any authority from the University, given a caveat to your Lordship against the Society's obtaining a charter. This private caveat, some months afterward, received the approbation of a majority of the University, at a second meeting of the *Senatus Academicus*, called upon that subject. The same caveat has been adopted by the Philosophical Society of Edinburgh, and by the Curators of the Advocates Library. These caveats have the appearance of being individually three; but it cannot escape your Lordship's penetration, that they are really *one*.

The Society esteem themselves much indebted to your Lordship for favouring them with copies of these caveats. After perusing them with attention, though the facts and arguments contained in them appear so extremely frivolous, that a serious answer might be deemed unnecessary, yet a few animadversions upon the spirit and tendency of these papers shall be submitted to your Lordship's consideration.

The Memorial for the University of Edinburgh seems to contain two arguments, which, when expiscated by your Lordship, it is humbly thought must appear in a very peculiar light.

Argument 1. "The *Senatus Academicus* are fully persuaded, that a Literary Society may be formed on a plan more favourable to the progress of science and literature in Scotland; more suited to the state of the country, and more consistent with the interest of the University." These positions the *Senatus Academicus* attempt to support by the following argument: "In countries of great extent, and where knowledge is much diffused, a considerable variety of literary societies may be established with advantage, and each pursue its separate object with ardour and success; but narrow countries do not admit of such subdivision. There the interest of science and literature is more effectually promoted by one general society, which has for its object the various departments of Philosophy, Erudition, and Taste. The reasons of this difference in management are obvious; and the practice and experience of Europe, during a hundred years, prove that they are well founded. Upon the first establishment of literary societies in the last century, France was in a condition to form three numerous and distinct ones, the *Academie des Sciences*, the *Academie des Inscriptions et de Belles Lettres*, and the *Academie François*.

"In England, two literary societies are established, the Royal Society, and the Society of Antiquaries. But, in the other kingdoms of Europe, it has been judged more expedient to institute only one literary society, to which the cultivation of all the different branches of science, erudition, and taste, is committed. This is the constitution of the Academies of Berlin, Gottingen, St Petersburgh, &c." Your Lordship will attend to the conclusion of this paragraph: "Scotland ought not to form its literary plans upon the model of the more extensive kingdoms in Europe, but in imitation of these which are more circumscribed. Every person, acquainted with the state of science and literature among us, must allow, that one society is fully sufficient for the reception of all who are entitled to be members of it."

This argument, derived solely from a supposed narrowness of country, as well as the facts employed for its support, seems to be extremely fallacious. Scotland cannot admit of more than one literary society, and yet it supports with dignity four flourishing Universities! It is not the narrowness of the country, but the want of liberality and public spirit, and the little jealousies originating from party views, and personal antipathies, which have unfortunately prevented this country from establishing literary societies like those of Italy, France, England, and many other nations of Europe. It is not meant to apply this remark to the University of Edinburgh any farther than is apparent from their memorial. They are apprehensive, that the Antiquarian Society of Scotland may be injurious to the interest of the University. This Society can assure your Lordship, that they never entertained an idea which could be hostile to that learned body, who merit every encouragement; and it is not with-held by the Public.

With regard to facts, the University seem to have overlooked some material circumstances. They insinuate, that in France there are only three literary societies established by Royal charters, and that England possesses no more than two. If, however, they had consulted a celebrated author upon this subject, they would have discovered, that in France there are at least twenty-three literary societies established by Royal charters; and that in London alone there are no fewer than ten. In France, several of these societies are limited to the same individual subjects, which shows, that the French nation have no apprehension of any bad consequences resulting from numerous institutions of that kind. The French government either foresaw, or learned from experience, that the progress of literature would be most successfully accelerated and diffused by the emulous exertion of different societies, dispersed through the various provinces of the kingdom. With such an illustrious example before their eyes, it is surprising that the University should have used an argument so subversive of the purpose for which it is employed. Besides, the University ought to know, that many of the foreign academies, who embrace a variety of sciences, are divided into separate bodies. That of Berlin consists of four bodies: The first comprehends Physics, Medicine, and Chymistry; the second, Mathematics, Astronomy, and Mechanics; the third, the German Language, and the History of the Country; and the fourth, Oriental Learning. These bodies, though they bear not different names, are really four distinct societies. The Imperial Academy of St Petersburgh is nearly in the same situation; with this addition, that Professors read regular lectures on the different branches of science. How far an institution of this kind would meet with the approbation of the University of Edinburgh, we cannot pretend to determine.

The *second* argument used by the University is only an extension of the first. But, as it contains new facts, it was thought more proper to consider it separately.

Argument 2. "If it would be improper to multiply literary societies in a narrow country, the impropriety of multiplying separate public collections, either in the line of Antiquities or of Natural History, is still more evident. Scotland may furnish one good collection in each of these departments. The Library of the Faculty of Advocates has been, during a century, the repository of every thing that tends to illustrate the history, the antiquities, and the laws of this country. The collection is very considerable, though still far from being complete. By its situation, it is easily accessible to the courts of justice, and to the practitioners at the bar. It is humbly submitted, whether an attempt to form a new and rival collection be a measure prudent, expedient, and of advantage to the public."—"The Museum of the University of Edinburgh contains those objects of natural history which are exhibited by the Professor of that branch of science to his students, and are illustrated by him in the course of his lectures. It appears to the *Senatus Academicus*, that the establishment of another public Museum would not only intercept the communication of many specimens and objects which would have otherwise been deposited in the Museum of the University, but may induce and enable the Society of Antiquaries to institute a lectureship of Natural History, in opposition to the Professorship in the University. This there is greater reason to apprehend, as a motion was made in that Society, soon after its institution, to appoint one of their own number a lecturer in Natural History; and though the measure was over-ruled at that time by the exertion of gentlemen friendly to the University, yet such a disposition appears in other members of that Society, that it may again be resumed."

This paragraph is expressive of great fears and apprehensions of rival collections, and of rival lecturers! On the supposition, my Lord, that all this emulation should be excited, it would be a fortunate event both for the city of Edinburgh and for the nation. It is not impossible that Professors may be admitted into the University, who are either indolent, or whose parts are not remarkably brilliant. In cases of this kind, a rival lecturer may be of the greatest utility to his country. The University, from a recent fact, might be satisfied that all fears of this nature are chimerical. Not many years ago, no branch of medicine was taught without the walls of the College; but, for some time past, every department of that science has been taught by private lecturers. What have been the dreadful consequences? Have the usual numbers of students who attend the University been diminished? No, my Lord. If any considerable change has happened, it has been favourable to the prosperity of the University. Monopoly in literature is equally fatal as it is in commerce: It may enrich a few individuals, but it checks the genius and the trade of nations.

The fact, with regard to a lecturer in Natural History, is not fully explained in the University's memorial. About twelve months ago, a member of the Antiquarian Society was appointed Superintendant of their Natural History department. It was likewise proposed, that he should have the privilege of lecturing in their hall when he should think proper; but, as the intended lectures were not at that time finished, the gentleman declined that privilege. Your Lordship must likewise be informed, that this lecturer was not to teach Natural History.

His object was to deliver lectures on the Philosophy of Natural History, which is a subject totally different from what a public Professor is obliged to teach. A Professor must instruct his students in the technical and elementary parts of the science; but the private lecturer was to confine himself to general views of the economy of nature. Some members of the Antiquarian Society endeavoured to unfold the nature of these lectures; and they thought they had satisfied Dr Walker, that no interference could ever happen. He was told, that the intended lectures might excite a taste for natural knowledge in this country, and, of course, that the number of students who wished to be acquainted with the science at large, would be augmented. But it appears from the University's memorial, that the Doctor's apprehensions have revived. Besides, your Lordship will please to be informed, that the composition of the lectures alluded to was begun in the year 1774, by the advice of the learned and ingenious Lord Kaimes; and that the plan of them received the approbation of Dr Ramsay, who was then Professor of Natural History in the College of Edinburgh. After this concise detail of facts, can it merit belief that these lectures were ever designed to rival the public Professor? If the lecturer chooses to proceed, no body of men have a right to suppress the fruits of his labour. If his lectures are of any value, they will be encouraged; if otherwise, they will meet with neglect. The mighty crime committed by the Antiquaries was to offer one of their own number the use of their hall. Supposing they had been less generous, the expence of hiring a Mason Lodge would have been the only effect of a refusal.

The Memorial concludes with a proposal, "That, instead of granting a charter to the Scotch Antiquarians, as a separate society, that a society shall be established by charter upon a more extensive plan, which may be denominated *The Royal Society of Scotland*, and shall have for its object all the various departments of Science, Erudition, and Belles Lettres.

"That whatever collection of antiquities, records, MSS. &c. shall be acquired by this Royal Society, shall be deposited in the Library of the Faculty of Advocates; and all objects of Natural History, acquired by it, shall be deposited in the Museum of the University of Edinburgh, so as both may be most accessible to the members of the Society, to the Public, and of most general utility."

The Faculty of Advocates, your Lordship knows, is a most respectable body: But, in any other capacity than that of constituting a principal branch of the College of Justice, they are a private society. Their books and MSS. are exclusive property. The Faculty have, at all times, been generous to the public; but the public have no claim upon their generosity. The value of their property is immense. Is it possible, therefore, to conceive a motive so powerful as to induce them to resign to the public any part of their property? Will they ever indiscriminately, like Sir Ashton Lever, open their repositories for the amusement of every idle or ignorant enquirer? Will the University compel the Faculty of Advocates to relax their present bond of union, and to adopt a new, and perhaps an impracticable arrangement? This proposition, therefore, of the University, seems to be altogether inexplicable. The Antiquarian Society, it is admitted, may occasionally intercept some old papers which might probably have been deposited in the Faculty collection. Instances of this kind, my Lord, must be very rare: But, supposing them to be frequent, the public are not losers. All communications of this nature, deposited in the Antiquarian collection, are open not only to the perusal of the Faculty of Advocates, but to the whole republic of letters. If the remaining antiquities of this country be recovered and preserved, it is of little importance where they are deposited. If, in particular instances, the Antiquarian Society be preferred to the Faculty of Advocates, the advantage is evidently in favour of the public, because the public have a positive right to the use of every article with which the Antiquarian Society is entrusted. But the case is reversed with regard to the Faculty collection.

It is finally proposed by the University, That all objects of Natural History, acquired by the intended Royal Society, shall be deposited in the Museum of the University of Edinburgh. If the future, my Lord, is to be judged of by the past, the College Museum is a very ominous repository. The University have had near two centuries for the exertion of their industry, in collecting and preserving the productions of nature. We know not whether they made any collection previous to the death of our learned and worthy countryman Sir Robert Sibbald. That gentleman bequeathed his valuable Museum to the University. They were also entrusted with the Museum of Sir Andrew Balfour, which was likewise a numerous and valuable collection. It is an undeniable fact, my Lord, that neither of these two collections have now the vestige of existence: How they were dilapidated, or allowed to perish, it is not our business to enquire. There is still a more recent instance of similar remissness. Not many years ago, a spirited young nobleman endowed the University with an expensive and curious collection of natural objects. What was the fate of this third collection? To this question we can give an explicit answer: It was sold by the executors of the late Dr Ramsay, Professor of Natural History. What is still worse, most of the articles were purchased by a Russian, and, of course, are irrecoverably lost to this country.

Another observation must not be omitted. If it were possible that his Majesty should be advised to refuse a charter of protection to the property of the Antiquarian Society, what benefit is to be derived from such refusal, either to the University or to the Faculty of Advocates? Our property is vested in the person of a trustee. This is the third year since the Society was instituted. We may proceed, in the same manner, for any given period. Opposition, therefore, to our charter, unless some legal objection to our existence were produced, can bring no advantage to our learned opponents. It is impossible for them to dissolve our Society, and they can never force us to part with our property, or prevent us from making future accumulations. But gratitude to public generosity induces us to ask the utmost protection the laws of our country can afford.

The Society of the Antiquaries of Scotland mean not to insinuate any objections against the erection of this new-projected Society. They may be indulged, however, with a single remark. The University admit the good intentions of the Antiquarian Society; and the liberality of the public has insured it success. The University likewise admit, that our limited plan comprehends two material branches of their more general and diffused project. Let the University, in these circumstances, answer the following query: Why is the Antiquarian Society, which includes antiquities and natural history, not comprehended as a branch of the intended Royal Society? Besides, this magnificent project of a Royal Society was never heard of till the Antiquarian Society had subsisted near two years. It is much to be suspected, my Lord, that the scheme was invented by a few members of the University, for the sole purpose of giving a decent colour to an opposition which appears to have been dictated by an ill founded jealousy.

Upon the whole, when your Lordship has considered the motives of this opposition, and the arguments produced to support it, the Society of Antiquaries cannot entertain a doubt, that your known candour will induce your Lordship to give a favourable report to his Majesty, both of the state and intentions of this Society, and that you will think their association entitled to the protection of a Royal charter, especially as no legal objection can be stated against the propriety of such a reasonable request.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, *May* 17.

St James's, May 14.

THIS day his Excellency the Count d'Adhemar, Ambassador Extraordinary from the Court of France, had his first private audience of his Majesty, to deliver his credentials.

And afterwards the Count de Moustier, Minister Plenipotentiary from the said Court, had his audience of leave of his Majesty.

To which they were introduced by the Right Honourable Charles James Fox, his Majesty's principal Secretary of State for foreign affairs, and conducted by Stephen Cottrell, Esq; Assistant Master of the Ceremonies.

Whitehall, March 17.

The King has been pleased to order a Conge d'Elire to pass the Great Seal, empowering the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of Norwich to elect a Bishop of that See, the same being void by the death of the Right Rev. Doctor Philip Yonge, late Bishop thereof; and his Majesty has also been pleased, by his Royal Sign Manual, to recommend to the said Dean and Chapter, the Right Rev. Father in God Doctor Lewis Bagot, now Bishop of Bristol, to be by them elected Bishop of the said See of Norwich.

The King has been pleased to appoint John Moutray, Esq; to be one of the Commissioners, in quality of a principal officer of his Majesty's navy.

Berlin, May 3. Yesterday the King of Prussia arrived at Charlottenburgh, a German mile from Berlin, and this morning reviewed several regiments of infantry that are quartered here. To-morrow his Majesty is to review all the regiments of cavalry. The manœuvres by the whole garrison of Berlin, and of the environs, will commence the 20th instant.

INTELLIGENCE FROM LLOYD's, *May* 16.

The Nymph, Farquharson, from Jamaica to London, was taken by an American privateer, and afterwards retaken by a King's ship, and sent into St John's, East Florida.

The St James, ———, from L'Orient to Philadelphia, was spoke with going into the Delaware.

The Brutus, Wilcox, sailed from Gambia for London, the 24th or 25th of July, with a valuable cargo of gum senega, bees wax, and elephants teeth, and has not since been heard of.

The Pompey, Kaye, from London to Tortola, was taken in sight of the island.

From the London Papers, May 17.

Vienna, April 3. The Turkish fleet, consisting of 30 sail, will remain in the Straits of the Hellespont, to protect Constantinople from any surprise on the side of the Black Sea. Egypt being threatened with a speedy revolution, has refused to furnish the Grand Seigniour with the vessels demanded of her, thus leaving the maritime forces of the Ottoman empire in a state of weakness, of which it will be easy to make advantage. As to the contingents, which the Regencies of Algiers, Tunis, and Tripoli, are obliged to furnish to the Turks, these succours are of too little consequence to be taken into account.

Lisbon, April 20. An American of distinction, who has, for some time past, resided in this capital, was admitted a few days since to a pretty long conference with her Majesty. It is assured that the articles of the treaty of commerce, which is upon the tapis between our Court and the United States, are nearly agreed upon; and that it will be conclusively settled on the arrival of a Commissioner from Congress, who is speedily expected in this capital.

Hamburgh, May 9. It is reported here, that the King of Sweden intends furnishing the Empress of Russia with 12,000 foot, and 11 ships of the line, which are to be ready in three weeks.

Hamburgh, May 10. The last letters from Russia and Poland seem to clear up all doubts respecting the secret designs of the Imperial Courts against the Ottoman Porte. It is decided, that hostilities shall take place the beginning of the month of June; and Prince Potemkin, who is at present with General Branicki, is to repair to the army, to take upon him the command.

LONDON.

Yesterday the order of the day was read in the House of Commons for the second reading of the Custom-House bill; the order was upon motion discharged, and appointed for Wednesday next.

Yesterday a petition from the African Company being offered to be brought up in the House of Commons, Lord John Cavendish rose up and signified his Majesty's recommendation. The petition was then brought up and read, and ordered to lie on the table.

Yesterday Mr Selwyn, in the House of Commons, moved that the act of the 5th of Elizabeth, Cap. 20. might be read, which being done, he afterwards moved,

"That leave be given to bring in a bill, to repeal an act made in the 5th year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, intituled, "An act for further punishment of vagabonds, calling themselves Ægyptians." The same was, upon the question put, ordered accordingly.

A very singular article has lately appeared in the Leiden Gazette. It stated, that an Englishman in a public capacity at one of the northern courts, had suddenly, and without any apparent business, set out for Berlin, where he endeavoured to remain unknown, having taken up his residence in an obscure lodging. The King of Prussia, however, soon discovering the party, occasioned a strict enquiry to be made into the motive for such a conduct, when the wife of the Englishman appeared, and alledged a complaint against her husband, supported by proof, of such an extraordinary and criminal nature, that the King ordered him to quit his dominions. It is further stated, that the court where this person resided took up the matter in so serious a light, as to give instructions to their Ambassador in England to lay a formal complaint before his Majesty, which is supposed to have been done. The account adds, that whether his Britannic Majesty should or should not interfere, the conduct of the party has rendered him so contemptibly odious, that it will be impossible for him to remain on the continent in a public station. All that we shall observe respecting this strange anecdote is, that the relation in the Leiden Gazette is confirmed by several private letters from persons of unquestionable authority.

In 1648, the bishopric of Osnabruck was made alternative between the House of Hanover and the Elector of Cologn, so that the descendents of the present possessor, though Sovereign whilst living, have no right at all; it goes to the other nominee.

The present Bishop, being a temporal and sovereign Prince there may marry, though not of age, and whom he pleases.

In case of the Prince of Wales's death, the Bishop of Osnaburg would inherit the Crown of Great Britain, Ireland, and the Electorate; but his descendents could not. They would inherit the Electorate and Ireland, as being descended from a lawful marriage had in Germany; but such issue could not inherit the Crown of Great Britain, because the father was married under age, and therefore contrary to the express terms of an act of Parliament, by which in England such issue would be deemed spurious.

A letter from Leghorn says, that by a vessel put in there from Barbary, they have an account, that at Tripoli, Tunis, and along the coast of Barbary, they have had several shocks of an earthquake, which have done a great deal of damage: that the sea rose so high that many parts were overflowed, and a number of buildings washed away, and many lives lost.

Admiral Hyde Parker, who sailed in October last in the Cato of 50 guns, went out on purpose to succeed Admiral Hughes, who has wished to come home on account of health; but he will not leave India till Admiral Parker arrives to take the command.

Commodore Bickerton carried out in the fleet with him to India, upwards of 4000 effective men, fresh troops from England, viz.

General Stanford's, 101st regiment,		1000
General Rowley's, 102d ditto,	-	1000
De Bruygyerse, Hanoverians,	-	1000
Company's recruits from Ireland, &c.		1060
Sir J. Burgoyne's dragoons.	- -	340
	Total	4340

The dispatches say, that though the fleet had such a long passage, not more than 80 died of the whole, so that 4260 fresh troops were delivered in India, in addition to the British forces on the Asiatic Continent, to prosecute the war against all the enemies of this country.

The ———, Captain Henderson, is arrived from Bermudas in 18 days, and has brought over a number of letters from Carolina, of so late a date as the middle of April, by which we learn, that the people there, as in the other provinces, had made great rejoicings at the return of peace, of which that country, from its being the seat of war, stood more in need than any other, to save it from ruin. These lettere add, that party spirit prevailed a good deal at Charlestown; and a motion had been made in the Assembly, to remove the seat of government for that province, into the interior part of the country, which had caused much debate, and in the end the matter was adjourned to a future day. Several letters are also come over by this conveyance, to the merchants here, from their former correspondents, whom they have not heard from since before the unhappy rupture, containing a promise of paying several considerable debts, by remitting country produce here, which debts, a twelvemonth ago, the holders would have sold for 2 s. 6 d. in the pound.

There appears a striking resemblance between the American army, and the English under Oliver Cromwell, after the death of Charles the First. The former, like the latter, has made a remonstrance of grievances to the Supreme Council, which not meeting with that favourable reception they expected, a meeting of all the officers convened by Washington, has been held, in which General Green being voted into the chair, several resolutions passed, expressing much respect for Congress, but which were seconded by reciting several particulars the army expected from them before they are disbanded. Just so did Cromwell and his army act, till they drove the Commons from their seats, and governed them at pleasure: How much farther the parallel will run, time only will discover.

By a letter from Charlestown, dated March 3, we learn, that the merchants in Charlestown, who remained there at its evacuation, protected as British subjects for six months, by a previous agreement with Governor Matthews and General Green, finding that time too short to adjust their concerns and settle their debts, on the 20th of February petitioned the Assembly for a further time, which was granted till the first of March, 1784, under the former limitations. These merchants were treated by the Americans with such liberality, attention, and respect, as to induce many of them to become subjects to the state, though several gentlemen of consequence, who had, during the troubles, exerted themselves for the British Government, but had in some measure made their peace, were put into confinement; but their fate was not decided by the legislature when those accounts came from thence.

A letter from Salem by the New York mail, says, that a company of merchants have subscribed a considerable sum of money to fit out some vessels, in order to go into the fishing trade at Newfoundland.

A letter from New York by the Hallifax packet, says, that several families who had left Philadelphia, being loyalists, are preparing to return there again, on the assurance given them by the Congress that their persons and properties shall be safe, if they are conformable to the laws and orders of the United States.

A private letter from Boston says, that many of the Hessian troops who had deserted had arrived there, in order to settle in that country; and that the Congress had allotted them parcels of land to clear of wood, and to cultivate; that these people met with a good reception, as they profess the same religion as the principal part of the people do in that town.

According to the advices from New England, the American Congress are seriously commencing the raising a naval force: they have voted that twenty sail of men of war should be built in due time, (including five now on the stocks) of which four are to be of 74 guns; three of 50; six of 44 guns, and the others frigates.

The refusal of the Bank Directors to take the receipt for the new loan in pawn, is said to be with a view to throw the same into the hands of men of real property, and prevent the gamblers from preying on the unwary; for those who have got into the subscription without ability to make the payments,

their receipts to market, and the great glut of it only reduce the Omnium to Par. It has been already as low as four pr.

Right Hon. Richard Rigby, it is currently reported, will fill up to the House of Peers before the close of the Seſſions, by the title of Baron Miſtley.

To-day morning the Duke of Dorſet, and Duke de Chartres went off to New Market.—It is hoped his Gallic Royal Highneſs will be more ſucceſsful this viſit than his former one. He was eaſed on that day of 8000 guineas.

The Duc de Chartres, upon the death of his father, the Duke of Orleans, and a few other contingencies expected ſoon, will be poſſeſſed of a revenue of near 600,000 l. *per annum*.—How many Kings in Europe boaſt of more?

The Duke de Chartres finds himſelf quite *alone* at Newmarket.—His *bets* are beyond the limits of Engliſh purſes—A certain young gentleman can hardly ſay *done*.

The Emperor has not yet acknowledged by any formal act, the Independence of America. He has, however, reſolved not to do it, if he can help it, the other European powers to run away from his ſubjects with all the benefits of commerce with America.

To this end, his Imperial Majeſty has raiſed the Baron Van B'eelen to the place of one of the Lords of Trade at Vienna, whom he means to ſend out without delay to America, in order to negociate the moſt advantageous treaty of commerce between his Flemiſh ſubjects and the United States of America.

Letters from Philadelphia mention, that Congreſs had come to the unanimous reſolution for framing an entire new body of Federal laws, for the ſeveral provinces of America.

The Elements of huſbandry are among the principal articles which the Dutch agents are buying up in this country with great avidity, for the ſupply of the American markets.

Extract of a letter from Rome, May 1.

"The famous Father Beniſlowſki, the Ex-Jeſuit, having finiſhed the buſineſs, which he was charged to negociate with the Court of Ruſſia, in the name of the Empreſs of Ruſſia, namely, the reviving of the lately diſſolved order of the Jeſuits, in the dominions of her Majeſty, is ſet out for Peterſburgh, where he is to be conſecrated a Biſhop, by Monſignore Archetti, his Holineſs's Nuncio to the Court of Poland, whence he is ſhortly to repair to Peterſburgh, where the ceremony of conſecration is to be performed in the preſence of her Imperial Majeſty, who expreſſed a curioſity to ſee the ceremony."

Extract of a letter from Berlin May 7.

"The Abbé Raynal is ſtill in this capital. He endears himſelf more and more to the inhabitants, by daily acts of beneficence.

He has lately portioned off two young girls; the one a Proteſtant, the other a Roman Catholic, who have been certified to him by their reſpective Paſtors to be the moſt remarkable of their reſpective flocks for virtue and piety."

PRICE OF STOCKS, May 17.

Stock, —	Ditto 1751, —
Cent. Ann. 1777, 85¼ a ¼	India Stock, —
3 per cent. con. 66⅛ a 65⅛ a ⅜.	3 per cent. Ann. —
3 per cent. red. 65⅞ a 64⅝.	India Bonds, 3 a 6 diſc.
3 per cent. 1726, —	Exch. Bills, 3 a 4 diſc.
Ann. 20⅝ a 20.	Navy Bills, —
Ann. 1778, 14⅞ a 14.	3 per cent. Scrip. 68 a 67⅞.
Sea Stock, —	4 per cent. Scrip. —
3 per cent. Old Ann. —	Light Long. Ann. —
3 per cent. New Ann. —	Omnium, 5¼ a 4 a ½ prem.
	Lot. Tick. 14 l. 14 s.

EXCHANGES, LONDON WITH HOLLAND.

Amſterdam, 34 7.	Agio of the Bank from Holland,	4¾.
Daylight, 34 3.		
Rotterdam, 34 9 2½ U.		

WIND AT DEAL,
May 16. S. W.

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, May 17.

"It is currently reported this evening, that the King does not feel ſatisfied with certain of the Members of Adminiſtration; though it is indiſputably a fact, that the rigid features of the *Man of the people's* character have ſoftened into the moſt gracious diſpoſition of conciliating the royal favour, as the ſureſt ſyſtem of permanent power.

"A very reſpectable authority, on whoſe credit every reliance is to be placed, has given us an aſſurance, that his Majeſty has more than once ſignified a diſguſt at being obliged to tranſact buſineſs with a certain Secretary.

"Nothing can equal the horror and deſpair that was painted in the *motley* crew at Jonathan's, when the *fiat* from the Bank was pronounced there. Conſternation—in ſhort, every thing that can ſicken the greedy appetite of *avarice* and *project* appeared in the moſt animated colours that fancy can ſuppoſe.

"It is a general belief, that the ſituation of American legiſlation is very precarious. Many of the Provinces are diſguſted with the arbitrary and deſpotic ſuperintendence arrogated by Congreſs; in ſo much, that ſeveral of their aſſemblies have gone the length to diſclaim congreſſional pre-eminence in its preſent form; and many private letters in town declare, that reſiſtance to the reſolves of Congreſs is determined in many parts of that diſtracted continent.

"At the Eaſt India Houſe, where great joy is expreſſed at the laſt advices from India, it is confidently believed that Hyder Ally is dead; and on that event the reſtoration of the bleſſings of peace in the Carnatic is fondly expected.

"Lord Newhaven's motion, on Wedneſday next, for the diſcharge of the order relative to the diſmiſſion of Meſſ. Powell and Bambridge, will, in all probability, induce a very ſpirited debate. The noble Lord has the ſanction of public opinion, if he is right to poſtpone an enquiry, the neceſſity of which is wiſely ſuppoſes to be ſuperſeded by the proſecution commenced in the Courts below. On the other hand, Mr Pitt's views are not held in the ſame reſpectable light. His deſire to defer the diſcharge of the order, is ſuppoſed to be merely a ſcheme of haraſſing *certain* perſons in Adminiſtration.

"The rage for Parliamentary reform has given place to ſerious reflection. It has now become a moſt favourite point, Whether it would be for the public good that the Houſe of Commons were invulnerable to the influence of the Crown." The negative contends, That as the Crown has been progreſſively deſpoiled of its more conſiderable prerogatives, if an equivalent had not ariſen in the ſhape of *influence*, its conſtitutional weight would have been reduced to a mere non-entity; and that the democratic ſyſtem would rear a ſcheme of government on the ruins of the conſtitution.

"The Duke of G——n has been won over to the coalition. His Grace, ſtill the ſame political weather-cock deſcribed by *Junius*, veers about at every *puff*, blowing in that *point* which ſeems to promiſe the gratification of his avarice or intereſt.

"Alderman Sawbridge's annual motion was ſcarcely ever left in a more inconſiderable minority, at leaſt as to numbers:—no bad criterion to judge how cordially the Houſe of Commons rejoice in the ſcheme of their purgation.

"The Duke de Chartres is again gone to Newmarket. His Highneſs's purſe-ſtrings have had frequent occaſion to be looſened ſince his appearance on the Britiſh *turf*. He has loſt very conſiderably ſince his arrival; nor was it merely confined to Newmarket. He has been engaged very deeply at a certain Houſe in *St James's Street*.

"The altercation between Lords Shelburne and Keppel is likely to be renewed on the next queſtion in the Houſe of Lords that involves in it occaſion to animadvert on the late Miniſtry. More ſerious conſequences were expected. It is a truth, however, that they will have another ſparring in their ſenatorial capacities."

We were this day favoured with the New York *Royal American Gazette* of the 16th *ult.* by which it appears, that on Tueſday the 8th of April laſt, the proclamation, declaring a ceſſation of hoſtilities, was read at New York by the Town Major, officially, at the City Hall; a great number of inhabitants attending; and, next day, all the priſoners of war in that city, and on board the priſon ſhips, were releaſed.

Friday laſt, Mr Alderman Sawbridge made his annual motion in the Houſe of Commons for ſhortening the duration of Parliaments. A long debate took place upon the ſame grounds as in former years, when the queſtion being put, there appeared againſt the motion 123; for it, 56; majority 67.

At the laſt meeting of the Antiquarian Society, William Tytler of Woodhouſelee, Eſq; read an ingenious diſſertation on the life and writings of James the Firſt, King of Scotland. In this diſſertation Mr Tytler proves, that the famous Scottiſh poem called *Chriſts Kirk on the Green*, was written by King James I. and not by King James V. to whom it has been commonly aſcribed. We are happy to inform the public, that Mr Tytler has recovered, from the Bodleain Library, another poem, of conſiderable length, compoſed by the ſame Monarch while he was detained priſoner in England, and which, we hear with pleaſure, is ſoon to be publiſhed.

We underſtand, that there is to be a Lecture on ORATORY and the different Beauties of Shakeſpeare, on Friday evening, at St Mary's Chapel, Niddery's Wynd, for the benefit of a Poor Family. The Lecture to be delivered by a Gentleman, a native of Edinburgh, juſt returned from his travels. He is to copy all the great actors that have played in London for theſe ſixteen years, and in particular that moſt aſtoniſhing Actreſs Mrs SIDDONS; and is ſaid to imitate her ſo near, that thoſe that have heard them both ſay they cannot diſtinguiſh the ſmalleſt difference.

This day, Alexander Mowat wright, convicted before the High Court of Juſticiary for houſebreaking, and John Feggans late ſailor on board the Inſpector man of war, convicted before the ſame ſupreme Court for ſtreet robbery, were executed in the Graſs-market of Edinburgh, purſuant to their ſentence. They both behaved with great decency, and were attended to the place of execution by the Rev. Mr Joſeph Robertſon Macgregor, miniſter of the Gaelic Chapel of this city.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at New York to his friend in Edinburgh, dated April 12. 1783.

"I was in Philadelphia when his Majeſty's ſpeech arrived there. It was read to a large company of Ladies and Gentlemen, both Whigs and Tories, every one of whom ſhed tears, ſome of joy, but more of grief. I was alſo there when the accounts of peace, ſent by d'Eſtaing from Cadiz, arrived. It is impoſſible to expreſs how they exulted over, and in what contempt they held our Miniſtry. The terms, they acknowledged, were far ſuperior to what they had any right to expect: The boundaries they thought extravagant. The independence of America, *without any proviſo*, was what they could hardly believe; and they very juſtly think, that Franklin, Jay, and Adams have outwitted our Miniſtry and Mr Oſwald. They themſelves reprobate, in the ſtrongeſt terms, the treatment of the loyaliſts. They readily acknowledge, that, had Great Britain offered independence to America, on condition that the property of the loyaliſts ſhould be reſtored, it would have been complied with. They alſo acknowledged, that peace came in the critical moment, as they could not have held it out longer, being without money or credit, and every thing approaching faſt to anarchy and confuſion. They cannot diſcharge the arrears due to their army, who threaten not to diſband until they are cleared; and they likewiſe demand five years pay advance, in lieu of half-pay. They ſent two remonſtrances to Congreſs while I was at Philadelphia; and I am informed there is a committee from the army juſt now waiting upon Congreſs, with very pointed and deciſive terms.—The unfortunate loyaliſts are to be ſent to Port Roſaway in Nova Scotia: 2000 of them are to embark next week. Government allows each man two years pay, one year's proviſions, and a certain number of acres of land, in proportion to their rank, with all the neceſſary tools of huſbandry. You, who know the country and climate, will be able to judge what proſpect they have before them."

To the Printer of the CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

SIR,

I Am ſorry to find, that the peace-eſtabliſhment for garriſon-duty is ſo low, that a ſerjeant's guard, from the troops quartered in the Caſtle, cannot be ſpared to protect the palace of our Scots monarchs from injury and filth. From my earlieſt days, I have looked up to this ſtructure with reſpect; and when I compared it with ſome vulgar buildings of brick, miſcalled palaces, I was led to conſider it as an elegant piece of architecture. It is therefore with indignation, that I now ſee it left at the mercy of blackguards and idle boys, its ornaments defaced, and its pillars covered with obſcene drawings, and impure writings. In rainy weather, it afforded a ſheltered walk to the aged and infirm of both ſexes. Now, they are driven away from this retreat, by the clamour and inſolence of profligates playing at the hand-ball, while the centry-boxes afford a decent covering for the ſons and daughters of intrigue. There are plenty of objects in different parts of Scotland to put us in mind of our dependence and inſignificancy;—but I was in hopes, the only entire royal edifice in Scotland would have been treated with ſome decent care. But, as Ferguſſon ſings,

"————We are left——
"Without a patriot to regret,
"Our palace, and our ancient ſtate.
"O H——n, for ſhame!" &c.

I am Sir, &c.

MERLIN.

EDINBURGH,
May 1783.

SOUND SHIPPING.

PASSED THE SOUND, MAY 6.

Betty, Bruce, of Aberdeen, from Dantzig, for Portſoy, with grain.
Betty, M'Kenzie, of Aberdeen, from Dantzig, for Leith, ditto.
St. Garland, Halſen, of Auſtruther, from Dantzig, for Auſtruther, ditto.
Diligence, Comb, of Boneſs, from Dantzig, for Boneſs, ditto.
John & Catharine, Dingwall, of and from Leith, for Koningſberg.
Betſey & Suſan, Spink, of Arbroath, from Stavanger, for Rigna, do.
St. Janet, Alexander, of Irvine, from Dublin, for Memel, ditto.

ELSINEUR, 6th May, 1783. Wind N. W.

WALTER WOOD.

ARRIVED AT *LEITH*, May 21. Venus, Normond, from Coningſburgh, with wheat, barley, and oats; Eliza, Sampſon, from ditto with ditto.—22. Anne, Albiſon, from Preſtonpans, with vitriol: Counteſs of Hyndford, Johnſon, from Fiſherrow, in ballaſt; Katty, Macdonald, from Ballabuliſh, with ſlates; Lady Frances, Pottinger, from Chriſtianſound, with tar.

SAILED, Iſobel and Mary, Harlow, for Sealock, with oats; Providence, Reis, for Glaſgow, with goods.

SEQUESTRATIONS.

James Lyle, bookſeller in Greenock.
William Lannie, upholſterer in Edinburgh.

GOAT-MILK

TO be had in plenty at Moſſat, by the beginning of June next.—This place for healthineſs of ſituation, and excellent accommodation, is well known to be preferable to any Goat-whey quarters in Scotland.

At the RUSSIA WARE-ROOM, Royal Exchange, Edinburgh,

PETER and FRANCIS FORRESTER have for ſale OLD RUSSIA SOAP, of an exceeding good quality.

RUSSIA DIAPERS, broad and narrow.
——— Blue and White piloted Cloth for bed-hangings, a great variety.
——— Ditto, for bed covers, ſame patterns and quality.
——— Kitchen Towelling, different kinds.
——— Figured Cloth for children's clothes, &c.
——— Dyed Tweels for ſervants ſhocks.

FINE NEW HONEY, at 4s. 6d. per pint.

N. B. They will very ſoon have from the bleachfield a good aſſortment of RUSSIAN SHEETINGS, of different prices and qualities, and TABLE NAPERY.

Borrowſtounneſs Canal Navigation.

AT a Quarterly General Meeting of the Proprietors of this Canal held at John Bain's vintner in Borrowſtounneſs this day, in terms of the Act of Parliament, the Meeting adjourned to Friday the 30th current, to meet at the ſame place at eleven o'clock forenoon, to reſolve whether to carry their canal acroſs Grangeburn by a damhead, or by an aqueduct bridge; and to do ſuch other buſineſs as may then appear neceſſary; when it is hoped the Members will attend in perſon or by proxy

Borrowſtounneſs, May 20. 1783. JOHN CHRISTIE, Clerk.

THE Commiſſioners of the Diſtrict of George's Square hereby give notice, That there is to be a Meeting of the Inhabitants of the ſaid Diſtrict, on Saturday firſt, at eleven o'clock forenoon, in the Archer's Hall, in order to chuſe Commiſſioners, Treaſurer, Collector, and Clerk, for the ſaid Diſtrict, for the year enſuing.

NOTICE to the Creditors of the deceaſed JAMES STEWART writer to the ſignet.

THE Arbiter in the ſubmiſſion among the Creditors of the ſaid James Stewart having ordered an interim diviſion of the funds already recovered, the creditors are deſired to call for their dividends at David Wemyſs, at the houſe of James Walker writer to the ſignet, where attendance will be given every lawful day, after Thurſday next the 22d of May current, from ten in the morning till two afternoon;—and ſuch of the creditors as have not already depoſited upon the verity of their debts, muſt bring with them depoſitions on the verity thereof.

NOTICE

To the Creditors of ALEXANDER BARR Wright in Paiſley.

AS the Heritable Subject which belonged to the ſaid Alexander Barr is now turned into caſh, it is requeſted that ſuch as are his Creditors will, on or before the 5th of June next, lodge in the hands of James Wilſon writer in Paiſley, notes of their debts, with oaths to the verity thereof, as a diviſion of the ſubject will then take place; certifying thoſe who fail, that they will be cut off from any ſhare in ſaid dividend. Not to be repeated.

A COUNTRY HOUSE, GARDEN, &c. to be SOLD:

TO be SOLD, and entered to immediately, a HOUSE in the Links of Leith, eaſt from the Hermitage, poſſeſſed by the Counteſs of Lauderdale, with a convenient Garden, Coach-houſe, Stable, and other conveniencies: ALSO, a HOUSE, with Office-houſes and Garden lying adjacent thereto on the ſouth ſide thereof, preſently poſſeſſed by Alexander Marr. The premiſſes will be ſhown at any time by the ſervants in the houſe.

The progreſs of writs are to be ſeen in the hands of Mr John Robertſon writer, Meal Market Stairs, Edinburgh, who is empowered to conclude a bargain.

To be LET, for a term of nineteen years from Martinmas next,

THE FARM and MILL of BURNGRANGE, lying in the pariſh of Orwell, and ſhire of Kinroſs. The Farm conſiſts of 121 Scots acres of good arable land, with 33 acres of muir adjoining. It is near to lime and coal; and there is a good ſteading of houſes on the grounds. The Mill, which has a conſtant ſupply of water, was lately rebuilt and repaired; and the machinery of it is of modern conſtruction. Being within three miles of Kinroſs, and in the neighbourhood of other market-towns, it is well ſituated for carrying on an extenſive meal trade, excluſive of the thirle.

Propoſals in writing may be made to General Skene's factor, at Pitlour, by Falkland; or to James Thomſon writer to the ſignet, Hanover Street.

FOR LONDON,
THE LOVELY MARY,
WILLIAM BEATSON Maſter,

LYING in Leith Harbour, taking in goods, and ſails 24th May 1783.

The Maſter to be ſpoke with at the Exchange Coffee-houſe, at 'Change Hours, mornings and evenings on board the ſhip, or at his houſe in Queen's Street, Leith.

N. B. The above ſhip has neat accommodation for paſſengers: and the beſt of uſage may be depended on.

AT BORROWSTOUNNESS—FOR LONDON.
THE UNITY,
JAMES GRINDLAY Maſter,

Is now taking in goods at Borrowſtounneſs for London, and will ſail the 30th May, wind and weather ſerving.

Has good accommodation for paſſengers.

For freight or paſſage apply to the Maſter at Borrowſtounneſs, or Mr John Hutchiſon merchant, Edinburgh.

For NEW YORK *and* BOSTON.
THE Brig GLASGOW,
JAMES PATRICK Maſter,

Now lying at Greenock, is ready to take on board goods, and will be clear to ſail by the 15th June.

For freight or paſſage, apply to Gabriel Wood and Co. or John Kippen, merchants, Greenock.

The Glaſgow is a ſtout veſſel, ſails faſt, and has very good accommodations for paſſengers.

SALE OF LINLITHGOW BLEACHFIELD.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, by the Truſtees for the Creditors of John Craig, late bleacher at Linlithgow, within the Exchange Coffeehouſe of Edinburgh, on Wedneſday the 18th day of June next, between the hours of one and two o'clock afternoon,

All and whole the TACK of that well-frequented BLEACHFIELD at Linlithgow (of which there are 35 years yet to run), with the whole Utenſils and Machinery in good repair, belonging to the ſaid bleachfield. It conſiſts of ſix acres or thereby, with a dwelling-houſe of three rooms, kitchen, and cellar, a work-houſe of 36 feet by 20 within the walls, dry houſe, and lapping-room of 60 feet by 22, and many other conveniencies There is alſo upon the premiſſes a Corn and Barley Mill, with two Kilns, Kiln-houſe, Still houſe, Stable, and Byre. The mill has alſo been uſed to advantage in grinding flint. The whole is preſently poſſeſſed by Joſeph Read bleacher, upon a ſubtack, of which there are eight years to run after Martinmas next, at the yearly rent of 39l. 10 s. ſterling. The ſubject is alſo exceedingly well calculated for a printfield, having a plentiful ſupply of good water for working the machinery, from the water of Avon.

As alſo, a TACK of about Twenty-two acres of Incloſed Ground (of which there are 20 years yet to run) adjacent to the ſaid bleachfield, which might be made very uſeful and advantageous: and the proprietor is to grant feu-rights to ſuch parts of the ſaid ground as houſes are erected upon, or as are made into gardens.

Joſeph Read, at Linlithgow field, will ſhow the premiſſes; and the articles of ſale and progreſs of writings, with all other particulars, may be known by applying to Meſſrs Alexander Johnſton of Straiton, and John Moſman merchant in Edinburgh, the ſaid truſtees, or James Home clerk to the ſignet.

Notice to Creditors.

THE RANKING and DIVISION among the Creditors of the late LAURENCE CRAIGIE of DUMBARNIE being now finiſhed, the Creditors are deſired to call on David Murray writer in Edinburgh; and on their granting the conveyances as thereby directed, he will either pay, or inform who is to pay their dividends.

Not to be repeated.

NOTICE.

To the CREDITORS of JAMES GUILD, ſen. at Myerton, & JOHN, JAMES, WILLIAM, and WALTER GUILDS, his Sons, there.

THAT the Lord Swinton, officiating as Ordinary on the bills, did, upon the 16th May curt. upon the application of the ſaid Meſſrs. Guild, ſequeſtrated their whole perſonal eſtates ſituated within the juriſdiction of the Court; appointed John M'Gibbon, writer in Stirling, factor thereon; and appointed their creditors to meet within the houſe of James Wingate vintner in Stirling, upon Wedneſday the 25th day of June 1783, at twelve o'clock noon, in order to their continuing the factor ſo named, or chuſing another, or a truſtee or truſtees in his place. And ordained the factor to intimate the ſequeſtration, and advertiſe the meeting, in terms of the ſtatute, and of the order of the Lords of 18th June 1772.

In obedience to which, this intimation is given by.

JOHN MACGIBBON.

SALE OF LANDS IN PERTHSHIRE.

TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE BARGAIN,

In Whole or in Parts, as Purchaſers ſhall incline,

THE Lands and Eſtate of EDNAMPLE, lying on the ſouth ſide of Lochearn, in the pariſh of Balquhidder and county of Perth, conſiſting of ſeven farms, all contiguous, and meaſuring in whole about 4524 acres Scots meaſure, whereof 547 are arable, meadow, and green paſture, within the head dykes, including 21 acres of wood, birch and oak intermixed. The preſent free rent of theſe lands is about 252l. 14s. 6d. Sterling, 10l. whereof being a converſion for oats and other caſualties, forehand rent, and payable at Martinmas yearly. The lands hold of a ſubject for payment of a ſmall feu-duty. The tiends are valued. The lands are highly improvable, at a ſmall expence, from the abundance of lime-ſtone, peat, and wood, in almoſt every farm. Two of theſe farms are moſtly incloſed with ſtone dykes. The tenants houſes are in good repair. The caſtle is moſt beautifully ſituated, and ſurrounded with ſome of the fineſt trees in the kingdom, and commands a delightful proſpect of Lochearn and its banks, covered with wood. From the ſituation above deſcribed, and only two of the farms, the moſt diſtant from the caſtle, being under leaſes of ſhort duration, a conſiderable riſe of rent may be expected, without much expence. The lands lie about 24 miles from Perth, 13 from Crief, and 20 from Stirling, and have acceſs to all thoſe places by fine made roads. They abound with game, and the proprietor has a right to the fiſhings on Lochearn. The title deeds of the lands are perfectly clear and connected, and are to be ſeen in the hands of Mr William Leſlie writer to the ſignet, Edinburgh, who will inform as to further peticulars, to whom any perſon inclining to purchaſe may apply.

Sale of Lands in the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright.

TO be SOLD by auction within John's Coffeehouſe in Edinburgh, on Thurſday the 7th of Auguſt next, betwixt the hours of four and ſeven in the afternoon,

The LANDS and ESTATES after mentioned, viz.

The Lands of Over and Neither Torrs of Kelton, Caſwayend, and Corra, lying in the pariſhes of Kelton and Bootle; the Lands of Meikle and Little Glens, Glenend, and Falbae, lying in the pariſh of Kirkmabreek; the Lands of Whiteſide, Callſide, and Slacks, in the pariſh of Anwoth; the Lands of Mark, Moſſide, Borneſs, Over and Nether Chapelton, Over and Nether Muncraig, Knockbrex, Barlocco, Kinganton, Rattraw; the half of the Lands of Ingleſton, and the half of the Lands of Meikle Carleton; the Lands of Applegirth, and the Lands of Meggarland, in the pariſh of Borgue, and ſtewartry foreſaid.

In caſe no purchaſer offer for the whole lands, they will be expoſed in the following lots. The rents are as follows:

1. The Lands of Over and Neither Torrs,	L. 250 10 0
2. The Lands of Corra,	80 0 0
3. The Five Parks of Caſwayend,	34 9 3

Theſe three lots are all of an excellent ſoil, contain plenty of marle, and are within ſixteen meaſured miles of Dumfries, and ten of Kirkcudbright, and upon the high road betwixt Carlingwork and Dumfries.

4. The Four Merk Land of Meikle Glen and Glenend, and the three merk land of Little Glen, rent paid when laſt let,	210 0 0

N. B. There is a good houſe of four rooms on a floor, with garden, farm-houſe, and office-houſes, upon the lands of Meikle Glen.

5. The Lands of Falbae,	24 0 0
6. The Lands of Whiteſide, Callſide, and Slacks,	100 0 0
7. The Lands of Mark,	20 0 0
8. The Lands of Moſſide,	10 10 0
9. The Twelve-merk Land of old extent of Borneſs,	120 0 0
10. The Lands of Over and Nether Chapelton,	110 0 0
11. The Twelve-merk Land of Old Extent of Over and Nether Muncraig,	145 0 0
12. The Three-merk Land of Knockbrex, the Eight-merk Land of Barlocco, the Twenty-two-ſhilling Land of the Four-merk Land of Kinganton, and the Lands of Rattraw, out of leaſe, but paid when let,	351 0 0
13. The Half of the Lands of Ingliſton, with the Lands of Applegirth, Meggarland, and half of the Lands of Meikle Carleton,	140 0 0

The above eſtate holds of the Crown, gives five qualifications in voting for a member of Parliament for the ſtewartry, and the teinds are valued.

The eſtate is incloſed, the moſt of it ſubdivided, and almoſt the whole unimproven. The Lands in the pariſh of Borgue ſtretch along the ſhore oppoſite to the Bay of Wigton for upwards of five miles, and have inexhauſtible pits of marle, which may be thrown out at a very ſmall expence.

The title-deeds, rental, and conditions of ſale, are to be ſeen in the hands of John Macewan writer in Edinburgh; to whom, or to Mr David Ruſſel accomptant in Edinburgh, (who has power to conclude a private bargain) perſons inclining to purchaſe may apply. Mr Adam Thomſon, factor upon the eſtate, will ſhow the lands.

LANDS AND FARM OF BLACKHOPE

TO LET.

THE Farm of BLACHOPE, in the pariſh of Herriot, and ſhire of Edinburgh, at preſent poſſeſſed by Walter Simpſon, will be LET for ſuch a number of years as may be agreed on.

This Farm conſiſts of about 1500 acres or thereby, and is eſteemed a moſt excellent ſheep farm, and may be entered to immediately.—As alſo, there are to LET, for the enſuing ſeaſon, Sundry Graſs Incloſures and Fields, at Primroſe, about eight miles ſouth from Edinburgh. Theſe Incloſures and Fields will be ſhewn by Alexander Tweedie at Primroſe. And for further particulars concerning the ſaid Farm of Blackhope, or the above Graſs Grounds, offerers may apply to Samuel Mitchelſon, jun. writer to the ſignet, Nicholſon's Street, who has powers to let the ſame; and ſuch offers as are not accepted will be kept ſecret, if deſired.

TO be Sold, by public voluntary roup and ſale, within the George Tavern in Dumfries, upon Wedneſday the 4th day of June next, betwixt the hours of four and ſix afternoon,

The LANDS of AUCHINHAY,

With the Pertinents, lying in the pariſh of Borgue, and ſtewartry of Kirkcudbright, conſiſting of about 320 acres, moſtly arable, and well incloſed, and which have been well manured by marle, whereof there is ſtill a conſiderable quantity in the ground. The ſituation is agreeable, in a fine open country, within three miles of the port and harbour of Kirkcudbright, and 1 mile or two diſtant from the great military road leading to Port-Patrick. There is a good houſe, of two ſtoreys, on the ground, covered with ſlate. The rent is about 60 l. yearly, but at the end of the preſent leaſe, which expires at Whitſunday 1786, the rent will double, if not triple; being preſently ſubſet at about 140l. as the heritor is informed, but which the tenant, for obvious reaſons, endeavours to conceal from the proprietor, who reſides in England.

The progreſs of writs, which is clear and unexceptionable, and articles and conditions of roup, to be ſeen in the hands of John Syme writer to the ſignet, or William Gordon, Eſq; of Campbelton, at Kirkcudbright.

Judicial Sale of Lands in Ayrſhire.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, within the Parliament or New Seſſion-houſe of Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 9th day of July 1783, between the hours of four and ſix afternoon, before the Lord Ordinary on the bills for the time,

All and Whole the Lands of MID AUCHENLONGFORD, the Lands of BURNSHIELS, and the Lands of BURNTHOUSE, with the teinds and pertinents of the ſame, lying within the pariſh of Sorn, and ſhire of Ayr, which lately belonged to the deceaſed James Pedine of Auchenlongford, holding fen of a ſubject ſuperior for payment of an yearly feu-duty of 5 s. Sterling, and other uſual caſualties of ſuperiority.

The proven free yearly rent of theſe lands is 54 l. 10 s. Sterling, and the price at which they are to be expoſed, put thereon by the Court of Seſſion, is 1144 l. 10 s. Sterling, being twenty-one years purchaſe.

The conditions of roup, and progreſs of writs, are in the hands of George Kirkpatrick depute-clerk of Seſſion; and further information may be had by applying to Adam Bell writer in Edinburgh.

JUDICIAL SALE OF
Lands in the Shire of Sutherland.

TO be Sold, within the Parliament or New Seſſion Houſe of Edinburgh, upon Friday the 20th day of June 1783, betwixt the hours of four and ſix afternoon, before the Lord Ordinary on the Bills for the time,

The Lands and Eſtate of CREECH, commonly called MEIKLE CREECH, comprehending the towns and lands of Creechmore, Creechblair, Reiſinnack, and Badderecwie, Camis, and wood and paſturn of Leadmore, and ſhealling of Torbreck, with the pertinents, all lying within the pariſh of Creech and ſhire of Sutherland.

The groſs yearly rent of theſe ſubjects is, in money 37l. 15s. 2d. Sterling, 33 bolls 2 firlots 3 pecks 1 lippie of victual, 9¼ wedders, 120 hens, 5½ faces of peats, 3 winterings, 9 ſhearers for a day, and 1 ſtone of tallow. The victual, converted at 5l. Scots the boll, and the cuſtoms and ſervices at the ordinary converſion of the country, makes the whole extend to 56l. 16s. 8d. 4-12ths Sterling; and, after all deductions, the free rent amounts to 44l. 16s. 9d. 1-12th Sterling.

The value put by the Court of Seſſion upon theſe ſubjects is only 1024l. 18s. 6d. 9-12ths Sterling, including 38l. 9s. 4d. 11 12ths Sterling as five years purchaſe of the free teind, which free teind is deducted from the rental, as the heritor has no heritable right to his tithes.

The lands hold blench of the Crown, and entitle the proprietor to a vote for a member of Parliament for the county of Sutherland.

There is a valuable oak wood upon the eſtate, and ſome plantations of firs in good preſervation, on neither of which has any value been put, and which in a few years may turn out to good account.

The articles and conditions of ſale, &c. are to be ſeen in the hands of Mr John Callander depute-clerk of Seſſion.

For further particulars enquire at David Lothian writer, at his houſe, Riddel's Cloſe, Lawn-market, Edinburgh.

JUDICIAL SALE
OF THE ESTATE OF BARGALLY.

TO be SOLD by public roup, under authority of the Court of Seſſion, within the New Seſſion-houſe of Edinburgh, on Wedneſday the 2d day of July next, betwixt the hours of four and ſix o'clock afternoon,

The Lands and Eſtate of BARGALLY, with the valuable natural WOODS thereon, belonging to Dr Andrew Heron, lying within the pariſh of Monnygaff, and ſtewartry of Kirkcudbright.

The proven free rent of the lands, after deduction of the teinds, is 88l. 2 s. 6-12ths; which is valued at 23 years purchaſe; and the free teind is 5 l. 10 s. 5-12ths, which is valued at five years purchaſe: And the value of the lands, ſtock and teind, jointly amounts to — L. 2053 17 1 7-12ths

The preſent growing woods, and the ſtool of the woods, after the preſent growth is cut, are valued ſeparately, agreeable to the teſtimonies of two ſkilful perſons,

The preſent growth at	L. 2050 0 0	
And the ſtool at	685 0 0	
Total value of the woods,		2735 0 0
Total upſet price of the lands and woods,		L. 4788 17 1 7-12ths

The lands held blench of the crown, and extend to 1710 Scots acres, of which there is, of

Natural wood and planting,	146 acres.
Arable and meadow ground,	183½
Grazing ground, or ſheep-paſture,	1380½
	1710

The natural wood conſiſts chiefly of Oak, upwards of forty years old, interſperſed with remarkable fine Beeches, and Cheſnut-Oaks, Elm, Birch, Aller, &c. and many of the planted trees would make excellent maſts for ſhipping.

The eſtate lies near to Wigton Bay, which is navigable within a mile and a half of the houſe, and affords a ready tranſport for the woods. The lands may be improved at a ſmall expence, by means of marle within the grounds, and lime which may be eaſily brought by water; and there are promiſing appearances of lead and copper ore in ſeveral parts of the grounds.

The ſituation of the place is peculiarly beautiful and romantic. The grounds are ſtocked with a variety of ſmall game, and a rivulet that forms a boundary to two thirds of the eſtate, and by which the tide riſes within half a mile of the lands, furniſhes ſalmon and excellent trouts.

For further particulars, apply to Andrew Mackenzie writer to the ſignet, agent in the proceſs of ranking and ſale, who will ſhow a plan of the eſtate, and a particular eſtimate of the value of the woods; or to Mr Thomas Bruce clerk to the proceſs, in whoſe hands the conditions of roup may be ſeen.

Flour, Barley, & Corn Mills, and Lands to Let,

THE MILLS of WESTMILN of KIRKCALDY, with the Mill Lands; alſo, the Mill and Lands of BALWEARIE, all lying in the pariſh of Abbotſhall, and ſhire of Fife, to be LET, for ſuch number of years as may be agreed on, and entered to at Martinmas next.

The Weſtmill lies within two miles of the harbour of Kinghorn, and one mile of Kirkcaldy harbour. The Flour Mill was rebuilt laſt year, upon the moſt improved plan, and is one of the beſt in Scotland; the wheel is 22 feet diameter, and plentifully ſupplied with water. The ſituation is in every reſpect convenient for the moſt extenſive conſumption, either for the home or exportation trade; and farther reſervoirs of water and granaries will be erected by the proprietor on reaſonable terms, if they ſhall be judged neceſſary by the tackſman.

The Mill and Lands of Balwearie lie very near the Weſtmill; and, as there is not much land at preſent let along with the Weſtmill, the farm of Balwearie Mill is propoſed to be LET along with the Weſtmill and the Mill of Balwearie ſunk, and the aſtriction thrown upon the Weſtmill. The Weſtmill has at preſent a very conſiderable aſtriction, which, with its local ſituation, is well worth the attention of a man of capital.

For particulars, apply to William Ferguſon of Raith, Eſquire, the proprietor, or James Rutherford writer to the ſignet.

By Adjournment.
SALE OF THE
ESTATE OF ORCHARDTON,

In the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouſe in Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 25th day of June next, the roup to begin at five o'clock afternoon,

All and whole, the Lands and Eſtate of ORCHARDTON, lying in the pariſhes of Buittle, Renick, and united pariſhes of Galſton and Kelton, and ſtewartry of Kirkcudbright.

This eſtate conſiſts of 3267 acres of Scots meaſure, whereof there are 1690 acres of rich arable ground, and 1577 acres of excellent paſture.—Almoſt the whole eſtate is incloſed, and the arable farms are ſubdivided with good fences. The farm houſes, which are timbered with the beſt foreign wood, and covered with ſlates, and office-houſes, are in the very beſt order, moſt of them having been built within theſe three years. The preſent rent of the eſtate is 1000 l. Sterling, after deduction of all public burdens, and by ſubdividing the larger farms, a conſiderable riſe of rent might be obtained. The tenants are in general men of wealth, and are carrying on great improvements by means of lime marle, ſea-ſhells, ſleech, &c. with which the lands are plentifully ſupplied.

The natural wood on this eſtate is extenſive and valuable, and the whole of an age fit for cutting; from a late appreciation it appears, that the value of the wood is upwards of 3001. Sterling.

Upon the lands of New Orchardton there has been lately built a large, elegant, and commodious manſion-houſe, with a complete ſet of office-houſes, and houſes for labouring ſervants, executed in the moſt ſubſtantial manner. In erecting and completing which building, there has been expended upwards of 3000 l. Sterling. There is alſo a good garden and orchard well ſtocked with fruit trees.

The Houſe of Orchardton is delightfully ſituated near the Bay of Hiſton on the Solway Frith, and has a commanding proſpect of the coaſt of England on the oppoſite ſhore. Within the bounds of the eſtate are ſeveral good harbours, fit to receive veſſels of conſiderable burden, particularly one within 300 yards of the houſe of Orchardton; from the Bay near the houſe, the family reſiding there are at all ſeaſons plentifully ſupplied with a variety of fiſh, which are taken by the ſervants, without difficulty, by placing nets at low water.—Among the many advantages which this eſtate enjoys, it may be remarked, that it lies in a country where the ſpring and ſummer are earlier than in any other in Scotland, and the cold and other diſagreeable effects of the eaſt wind are ſcarcely felt.

The whole eſtate holds of the Crown for payment of ſmall feu, and blanch duties, and ſtands valued in the cets-books at 1047 l. Scots, which, with two forty-ſhilling lands of old extent, entitles the proprietor to four freehold qualifications.

The upſet-price of the eſtate is propoſed to be only 24,000 l. Sterling, which, taking into conſideration the value of the woods, and of the houſe and offices, is little more than twenty years purchaſe of the preſent free rent.

For further particulars enquire at the proprietor at Orchardton houſe, William Keith accomptant in Edinburgh, or at James Baillie at the Stamp Office, who will ſhow the tacks, rental, progreſs of writs, and a plan and meaſurement of the eſtate. Any perſon inclining to treat by private bargain before the day of ſale may apply as above.

JUDICIAL SALE of LANDS and HOUSES,

Lying in Perthſhire, and in and about Glaſgow.

TO be Sold, by public roup, before the Lord Ordinary on the Bills, within the Parliament Houſe, Edinburgh, upon Friday the fourth day of July 1783, betwixt the hours of four and five afternoon,

The Lands and other Subjects, aftermentioned, belonging to William Marſhall merchant in Glaſgow, in the following Lots, viz.

LOT I. The Lands of Upper and Nether Auchlanſkies, Corn-mill, teinds, (which are valued,) and pertinents, lying in the pariſh of Glendovan, and ſhire of Perth, the free rent whereof is 87l. 10s.: and the proven value, or upſet price, at twenty-twoy ears purchaſe, 1925l. Sterling.

LOT II. Theſe twenty acres, or thereby, of incloſed Land,—part of the Lands of Peterſhill, Manſion-houſe and Office,—and that large acre of Land, or thereby, commonly called Gillieſknow, alſo part of ſaid lands, lying on the ſouth ſide of the road leading from Glaſgow to Frankfield; the free rent of the lands is 31l.; the free teind 7l. 10s. 6d.; and the proven value of the ſtock, at twenty-two years purchaſe, and of the free teind, at five years purchaſe, 719l. 12s. 6d. Sterling.

LOT III. Theſe parts of the Lands of Balgray, conſiſting of about twenty acres, now, or lately, poſſeſſed by Thomas Lawſon, junior, William Watſon, and the ſaid William Marſhall, lying in the Barohy pariſh of Glaſgow, regality thereof, and ſhire of Lanerk. The free rent of the lands is 11l. 16s.; the free teind 3l. 9s. 8d.: and the upſet price, or proven value of the lands at twenty-two years purchaſe, and of the free teind at five years purchaſe, 277l. 4d. Sterling.

N. B. Though the teind is deduced from the rent of theſe two lots, the practice has always been to give the heriter a tack of his teinds at a ſmall yearly duty, which will probably continue.

LOT IV. Theſe parts of the Tenements of Houſes, and others, north ſide of the Trongate of Glaſgow, now or lately poſſeſſed by James Downie, John Young, John Crawford, Andrew Bog, and James Moriſon; the free rent whereof is 19 l. 16s.; and the proven value or upſet price is 168 l. 6 s. Sterling.

LOT V. Theſe other Parts of ſaid Tenements, now or lately poſſeſſed by John Norval, David Hutchiſon, and Alexander Stewart; the free rent whereof is 17 l. 12 s. and the proven value 203 l. 17 s. Sterling.

LOT VI. A Shop and Cellar, lately poſſeſſed by the ſaid William Marſhall; the free rent whereof is 7 l. 16 s.; and the proven value 117 l. Sterling.

LOT VII. Theſe Parts of ſaid Tenements, now or lately poſſeſſed by John Nicol, William Edwards, John Nicol, Archibald Brownlee, and John Liddel; the free rent whereof is 12 l.; and the proven value 108 l. Sterling.

LOT VIII. A Dwelling Houſe, lately poſſeſſed by the ſaid William Marſhall; and theſe Houſes now or lately poſſeſſed by Robert Fare, Elizabeth Gardner, Agnes Spiers, and James Rankine, parts of a tenement weſt ſide of the Salt Market; the free rent whereof is 32 l. 8s.; and the proven value or upſet price 351 l. 18 s. Sterling.

The three firſt lots are held feu of ſubject ſuperiors; and the other five lots burgage of the town of Glaſgow.

The articles of ſale and progreſs, may lie ſeen in the hands of William Dick writer to the ſignet, or at the office of Mr Kirkpatrick depute-clerk of ſeſſion; and information as to any other particulars may be got by applying to James Macnair writer in Glaſgow, factor on the ſubjects.

EDINBURGH: Printed for and by JOHN and THOMAS ROBERTSON, and ſold at their Printing-houſe in the PARLIAMENT CLOSE, where ADVERTISEMENTS and SUBSCRIPTIONS are taken in. This Paper is regularly publiſhed every Monday, Wedneſday and Saturday.——The price as follows: viz. 46 s. 6d. *per annum*, when ſent by poſt; 40s. 6d. when ſent to any houſe in this city or ſuburbs; 37 s. 6 d. when called for at the Printing-houſe; and a ſingle paper 3 d.